TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS (TPH) AND LIGHT NON-AQUEOUS PHASE LIQUID (LNAPL) CHARACTERIZATION, REMEDIATION AND MANAGEMENT



Our Mission: To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans.

Agenda

- Policy Overview
- Tier 2 Screening Levels
- Risk Evaluation and Assessment
- **×** LNAPL
- × Q&A





- Established Stakeholder Work Group
- Kick Off Meeting in January 2015
 - + Soil to GW # too low, difficult to obtain
 - + Flexibility (e.g., compositional analysis)
 - + Carve out Higher End Products
 - + Address LNAPL



- DRO range was too large unfair to sites with less toxic, high-carbon contaminants
- Old TPH Tier 2 values were outdated
 - + Updates in contaminant toxicity information
 - + Updates in contaminant chemical parameters

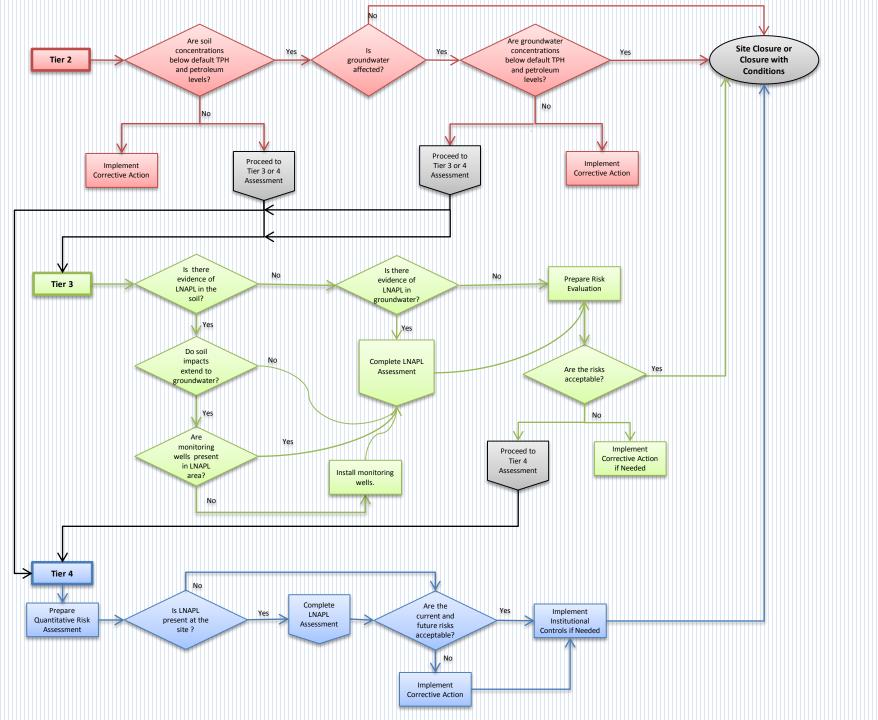


- Not as Simple as Gasoline, Diesel, and Oil
- Petroleum consists of a complex mixture of compounds.



- + Mixture varies by product and age
- Analytical methods produced varied and overlapping results
- Impractical to characterize and evaluate risk for every individual chemical in the mixture





Significant Changes

Current	Previous
Low-Range Hydrocarbons (LRH) ≥C5 - <c9< td=""><td>Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) C5 – C10</td></c9<>	Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) C5 – C10
Mid-Range Hydrocarbons (MRH) ≥C9 - <c19< td=""><td>Diesel Range Organics (DRO)</td></c19<>	Diesel Range Organics (DRO)
High-Range Hydrocarbons (HRH) ≥C19 - ≤C35	C10 – C35

Residual LNAPL – immobile, nonrecoverable LNAPL in the factures or pore space of bedrock or soil.



Development of Screening Levels

- RSK Manual equations
- Exposure factors from EPA, 2014
- Chemical-specific parameters (HLC, koc, etc.) from EPA RSL tables
- Toxicity values (non-carcinogenic only) from EPA PPRTV (2009), MADEP (2004), EPA RSL tables, and route-to-route extrapolation



Development of Screening Levels Cont.

- Calculated media screening values for the aliphatic and aromatic fractions for each hydrocarbon range
- Combined fraction screening values for final range value
 - + LRH 100% aliphatic
 - MRH 60% aliphatic, 40% aromatic
 - + HRH 70% aliphatic, 30% aromatic

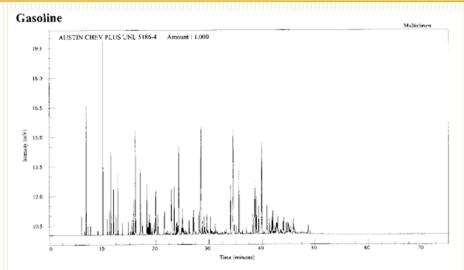


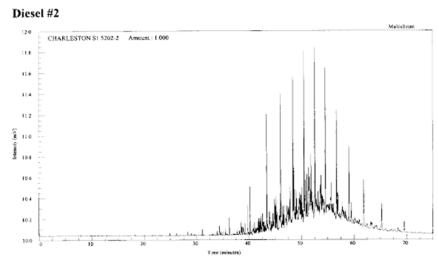
TIER 2 SCREENING LEVELS

	<u>SOIL</u>		<u>GW</u>		Soil to GW	
	Residential	Non-Res	Residential	Non-Res	Residential	Non-Res
	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
LRH (≥C5 - <c9)< th=""><th>550</th><th>950</th><th>350</th><th>950</th><th>50</th><th>150</th></c9)<>	550	950	350	950	50	150
TPH(GRO)	220	450	500	500	79.3	79.3
MRH	250	350	150	400	50	150
(≥C9 - <c19)< td=""><td>96/110</td><td>440/600</td><td colspan="2">100/5.5</td><td colspan="2">1.5/0.023</td></c19)<>	96/110	440/600	100/5.5		1.5/0.023	
TPH(DRO)	2000	20,000	500	720	5440	7830
HRH (≥C19 - ≤C35)	6000	27,000	1000	2500	6000	12,900



- Different petroleum products have different analytical "fingerprints"
- Peak patterns fall
 within a particular
 window, total
 petroleum
 hydrocarbon reported
 as that range







Risk Evaluation and Risk Assessment

- Replace default parameters with site-specific
- Eliminate Pathways
 - Consideration of current/known future uses (i.e. paved parking lot – eliminate inhalation)
 - Assume non-residential use, land use restrictions (EUCs)
- Composition and Forensics Analysis
- What is really driving risk?



- Is LNAPL Present?
- KDHE Assumes YES
 - + Historical evidence boring logs, field notes, spill report, etc.
 - + Observed in a well
- Further evaluation required (Does not mean LNAPL should be addressed.)





www.kdheks.gov/ber/policies.html

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